FUTURE OF ARGENTINA.

CONDITIONS THAT HINDER THE COUN-TRY'S ADVANCEMENT.

Natural Productiveness and Advantages of Climate Handicapped by the People-Centralization in the Cities, Corrupt Government and Lack of a Stable Currency Some of the Drawbacks That Hurt Most,

BURNOS AYRES, May 20. The economic condition of Argentina is hardly as satisfactory as gright be reasonably expected in a country possessing so many great natural advantageto familitate rapid internal development. The system of public education is defective and in-adequate for the needs of the population, and little or no effort has been made of late years be the authorities to remedy this serious check to the national progress. The indicaris corruet, the machinery of justice antiquated and unwields and the procedure in the courts dilatory and unsatisfactory from every point of view. The system of land tenure is not such as to ourage immigrants to settle permanently in the republic. The Argentines are beking in push, and their pleasure-loving, gregations character tends to make them herd together in the towns in place of devoting their energies to agricultural and pastoral pursuits. The capital of the public debt and the great rail-way corporations is held almost exclusively by for-heners, the natives not earling to ventur their money in these concerns. Last, but not least, every Government appointment is controlled by political pull, the efficiency of the public service being enormously handicapped by this condition of affairs.

The latest published returns show that in 1837 the total number of schools and colleges. Including the four universities of Buenes Ayres, Cordoba, Santa Fe and La Plata, was 3,884, the staff of professors and tenchers aggregating 11,001, the number undergoing in struction of all classes 280,380, the total cost about \$5,000,000 United States currence. In 1807 in the elementary public schools there were 192,000 pupils, in private establishments (90,389), in the normal institutions 13,-315, the balance of the total of 280,030 being students attending the higher educational course at the universities and national colleges. In theory the system of teaching is not altogether unsatisfactory, but in practice it is quite the reverse. No adequate inspection of the schools is ever made, the teachers are left unuald for months together: little or no public interest is taken in the subject of edueation. No attempt is made properly to classify the children in the schools, the result being that course after course is rushed through without any practical understanding o' the subject by the pupils, and with the effeet only of leaving a slight smattering of superfleial knowledge that in most cases is infinitely worse than none at all. In the private stablishusints mere care is naturally taken and a greater measure of individual attention given to the students, but it is the system of public, not private, instruction that moulds naional character in new countries like Argen-Apart from the mefficiency of the methods employed in teaching, the official returns of attendance already referred to show peratively demanded, for out of a population of 4,000,000 inhabitants only 7 per cent, is under instruction, as compared to 23 per cent.

In connection with the undicinry a reform i most urgently needed. The procedure in the uris is so defective that the Minister of Justhe recently stated that there were now 50; our cases awaiting judgment, more than 10; octo of these being in the Federal courts. The tres doubt, in his recent message to Congress, extressed himselt in most immensured terms as to the decadence of justice in this country and promised energetic action to amend markers. It is doubtful, however, if any very greating evenent will be effected in the immediate nature. Only a few days age a leading of the Supreme Court, when indicted by to agrees on most serious charges, was allowed to resign his past, and on the day his resignation was accepted this same man was appointed by the Administration to an important and invariate administration to an invariate work. Police administration, with the exception of the minimerpainty of Busines Ayres, daily becomes a greater scandal. Murders and pobleries are far more frequent now than they were a few years age, owing in great measure to the fact that adequate tomishment is never meted out to the perpetrators of the out ages tice recently stated that there were now 50;to the fact that adequate fourishment is never meted out to the perpetrators of the outlages committed. Last month the commissary of Police in San Lilis walked into the branch of the Banco de la Nacon in that city and demanded an advancy of money from the manager on the ground that he manager continued to obtain such land been accustomed to obtain such land her manager refusing this modest request the Commissary deliberately shot him and then decamped, this criminal being still at targe. That incident is only one of many the Commissary desiderately shot him and then decomped, this criminal being still at large. That incident is only one of many similar occurrences reported from different quarters. The settlers of over the country districts complain bitterly of the treatment they reside at the hands of the belies and the numer designs, and state that the profits made on their farms are practically exhausted in meeting the blackmaning documents of efficient they farms are practically exhausted in meeting the blackmaning documents of this class. It is impossible in these circumstances to expect rapid economic development and morpress, no matter how great the advantages this country may possess as an outlet for the overcowded centress of Europe.

The slow growth of the population of Argensina is an economic feature somewhat difficult of explanation. The total number of inhalatants is stated in the census of 18th to take 19554-19th, or, including Argentines resident abroad and uncivilized Indians, 1954-19th, and the increase is therefore only a little over 2000,000 in twenty-six varies, hypic of a very considerable toccing innugration, which are certified to 18th the total number of mangrants was 2,468-118; of these no fewer than 825-830 again left the country, the lattern of 1941-280 being included in the present. The engration of 825-830 persons is a seri-

arms of 1941, 35 being a special persons is a seri-population.

The enigration of 826,816 persons is a seri-ous less to this country, capable as it is of supporting ten theres the number of inhabi-sary of the series of the series of the series of the tants now living here, and needing neonities in greater part of the national property lawing been alienated by grantstirthe early colonists when Argentina was under Spanishsdominton or by sale at later periods. The territories Still Possessed by the nation are saturated in Patagonia, the far north or the more still possessed by the nation are saturated in Patagonia, the far north or the more fall possessed by the patient of the increase of the Anders No pessibility bas inflorted existed analysis a bomestead law for disciplinates of the grant tracts of land utilized for sixely analysis as a former tracts within fairly case mones as a former tracts of any disciplinate for sheep farming turnesses and stock raising have not, as a rule, desired from the tracts of any their existing order that the best of the importy he sold for agricultural furthers in interface tracks in order that the best of the importy properties of the managrants solden have find a very high one. The imaginaries solden have finds with which to bey land for farming alone they first anise in this soundry. In our appropriate of these conditions a system law gradually herefore a catallyshed of working and on shares, the agricultured raying his beginning in meatic factory for two reasons first because the proprietor can turn off the farmer 4 herefore, in proposition of his crops. This system is unsatisfactory for two reasons first because there is no lightly of feature, and, secondly, herefore, in reducement to invest my solution was a former of the former and working and the former and solved in terminant improvements. If a few linds were as is improved the farmer a danger of the inserting in the former and solved in the former a danger of the former man individual instances or my of his lowers and individual instances or my of his position.

the and belonged to himself. Of course many individual instances or my of hardowners substituting their estates and selling satiright, and this has not been the general one throughout the base of the senter.

Another passon to account for a part of the emigration from Argentina is the fact that the training the form and the market better that the training harders can work the increase both in training the fact that the training the fact that he read and Argentina and make good wages by so doing. The harvest in the country begins in November and ends in March. The laborer lawing earned his wage for the Argentina harvest can buy a return teach to Italy for \$10 United States currency and serves beare in May in three for the summer work, returning to this country in the natuum. This practice is commonly followed by a large proposition of ingland laborers some work the horvest-both in brity and Argentina and make good wages by so using. The lattest in the country height in November and ends in Muren. The laborer baving carned his wages to the Argentino harvest can hiv a remin teng ten that for 500 harvest can hiv a remin teng ten that for 500 harvest can hiv a remin teng ten that for 500 harvest can hiv a remin teng ten that for 500 harvest can hiv a remin teng ten that for 500 harvest can hiv a remin teng ten that for the field from cotting parts green that so this commonly followed by a large proposition of the diaban laborers seming to Argentina, the official returns showing that some Thom and the sound that is to say between the bearing of the year, that is to say be were a substant and the previously obtained the couple remarked here and the year, that he dignated the equilibrium and the previously obtained the proposition of the weight proposition of the prop

situated on the Rivers Gallegos and Santa Cruz, chiefly consisting of emigrants from the Falkland Islands, who are mostly of Scotch descent. The principal industry on the Gallegos and Santa Cruz is sheep in prining, and this appears to be flourishing, from all accounts. What has been done on the Chubut, the Gallegos and Santa Cruz can be accomplished clase, where in Patagoria, and the inducements offered of free homesteads may result in attracting in increased number of immigrants to make the control of the purpose of the complete of the purpose of the remaining in the matter of improved means of comminication to the interior of this country considerable progress has been made of comminication to the interior of this country considerable progress has been made of remaining the progress has been made of this requiring the progress has been made of the remaining the progress has been made of remaining the progress has been made of remaining the control of the progress has been made of the remaining the progress has been made of the remaining the progress has been made of remaining the remainin

factories, however, there are none to speak of, and the only explanation for this anomalous state of affairs is to be found in the gregarious nature of the Argentines, and the greater case with which they can satisfy their pleusire-lovening progressities in the cities town in the country districts. This herding together results in a custom of extravagant living that entails all the profess from the country estates being squandered and the properties mortgaged. The money thus thrown away would go far to imperious the economic conditions in the country districts if the propristors lived on their funds and worked. The effects are mainly exident in every section of the regulate exident in every section of the regulate and the sharvel and unkerned angentance of so many of the Argentine estates and their stiroundings is due to the fact that all the mesone that can be squeezed out of them goes to provide for the love of show and having resulting from this phase of the national character are increasingly, and, unfortunately, there is no present indication of a change for the leavest fixing in Argentina is becoming very excessive, present nearingle commedities necessary to sustain life having risen in value on general of the additional toxation imposed during the last four or tive years. Cothing of all descriptions is imparted from alread and rays heavy inties on valuation much above the actual invoice cest. The inconvertible currency also serves to make life expensive for the entire for the paper dollar when it was only worth 25 cents gold. Sents are high another worth 50 cents gold. Bents are high another evalue for allevance on a senting the have not been relieved now that this same dollar is worth 50 cents gold. Bents are high another progress. Unless some standard of sound money is adopted there can be no security for a healthy national development in the immediate future. To day nobody knows how much or how the factor would be next twenty-four hours, a condition on with the expension of the next twenty-four hours, causing anxiety to all concerned.

It is not easy to diagnose the future of Argentina in ylew of the many complicated facts embraced in the present situation. A country blessed with an admirable and temperate climate over an immease area of territory, a

and pastoral industry, steam communication with Europe, only necessitating twenty days in transit for Argentina products to reach the markets, and many other advantages, make the prospects at first sight appear to be of the brighest. An examination of the details of the existing condition of affairs reveals defects that may hinder rand progress on a large scale for generations to come. The apathy of the native Argentine is regard to great industrial enterprises, his inclosent nature of Spanish industrial enterprises, his inclosent nature of the another similar notice are serious drawbines of the similar notice are serious drawbines, to apply development in this country. If may be urged that foreign immingration will cause radical changes in the national character. In time this may come to pass, but there are small evidences of this change in the years that have earsed since immingration. Here foreign element may, and prescribed in the foreign element may, and prescribed in matical and provincial Government, shows no nethnation to expense his right as a taxpayer exists in minimal and provincial of overnment, shows no nethnation to expense his right as a taxpayer exists in minimal and provincial development, shows no nethnation to expense his pight as a taxpayer exists in minimal and provincial of overnment, shows no nethnation to expense his pight as a taxpayer exists in the conflict at this conflict and resistant endies from the past to the prov

THE PATE OF A ONCE-RICH MAN. Misfortune Follows Misfortune Until, While Brunk, He Is Killed by Hogs.

From the St. Lanes Glabe Democrat. Koxoxo, find , June 24.—The Coroner has returned a verific in the Beston W. Coleman ease, holding that the deceased was eaten up ative by hogs while lying in a drunken stupe Ten years ago Coleman was the wealthiest farmer in this section of Indiana, owning several hundred acres of fine land. His life has been a strange one, and his tragic death was

but a fitting close of an eventful career.

The Coleman home was near the Sharon Church, three miles west of Thorntown. Domestic trouble came and Coleman and his wife separated. Shortly after the discuption a valuable eattle barn full of stock, grain and hay was destroyed by fire. A few months later. the residence was burned. Next his hogs were

SIMPLY PRICELESS WINES.

JUSTICE TRUAX TELLS OF SOME

NEW YORK CELLARS. Madeiras Owned Here Which Cannot Be Bought—The Costliest Rhine Wines— A Chance Missed by Hermann Ocirichs in Chicago – Proper Serving of Wine.

Justice Charles H. Truax of the Supreme ourt is a connoisseur of rare old wines. His udgment on them is frequently sought by his friends and at the clubs of which he is a memer, notably the Manhattan, with its famous ellars. Justice Truax is himself a collector of wines. His cellar is among the finests so far as quality goes, in this city. It is by no means a small cellar. In his study of wines he has reached some decided convictions as to the way in which they should be kept and served. To collect and study wines is a recreation for him and he likes to talk on the subject. A question as to what was the oldest and most costly wine in New York drew from him the other night a discussion of a few of the rare wines in New York of which he knew

and some of those in his own cellar. "It would be impossible for me to say," he began, "what is the oldest and most costly wine in this city to-day. Speaking generally, should say that it was an old Madeira. There are some very old Madeiros in the cellar of Hermann Gelrichs. He has one of the best celars in New York. George W. De Witt has some very old Madeiras. Perhaps no one has any better than John Hone, who has Madelra that was in the cellurs of his uncle, Philip Hone, Mayor of New York in 1825. It was a good wine even then. James Lenov had some ery fine 1804 Madeira. Some of it was sold o the Manhattaa Club for \$8 a bottle. None f it is on the club's wine list now. I have myself some Madeira that was sold in 1873 for \$12 a bottle. I was fortunate enough to get it n 1880 for Jess. Some of the very fine Madetras S. I. M. Barlow were bought by me for the Manhattan Club at \$12 and \$15 a bottle.

"But to say anything as to the value in oney of the wines I have mentioned in prisate cellars and there are doubtless many thers as good of which I have not knowledge is quite impossible. Those wines are price-They were not bought to be sold again. There is no flying a price upon them. The rices which they would bring at auction would show little or nothing. They would ary so much with the number of men who were in need of such wines and the quantity such wines available."

Without putting it in so many words, Jusce Truax spoke as if the arbitrary limit of price for such wines was \$25 a bottle. If they could be bought at all, it would be at some such price as that. He went on to say that he had known of Uhine wines-in which he has articularly interested himself-offered for sale at \$25 a bottle. That was in Chicago in 1883; and he bought a bottle under rather amusing circumstances, which he explained later. There is a restaurant with extensive wine cellars n the theatre district which has on its wine ard a Steluberger Cabinet Royal Domain, '84. at \$18 a bottle. J. Plerpont Morgan is said, to have bought a number of bottles of it at that rice in 1818). The same wine house offers he Steinberger Cabinet of US, the same vin-

brice in 1838. The same wine house offers the Steinberger Cabinet of '88, the same vintage as the Tilden wine, at \$10 a bottle. The Tilden Rinie wines were mostly bought by Hermann Celtriehs and myself, 'said Justice Truax. At least, we bought more than half of them. I bought 300 bottles of Steinberger Cabinet Imperial of 1838, for which Mr. Tilden raid \$7 a bottle. Senator Ben Cable of It innos has some Johannisberger Cabinet. 1838, the seal. I have a few bottles of it. It is a wine that, so mr as I am concerned, I consider priceless. But I have seen it offered for sale and have bought it. I will tell you the incident. Hermann Oelrichs and I meet frequently and talk about our wines. He believes his wines are better than mine and I maintain that they are not. Back in 1852 he said that I set for much store by my '48 bine seal Johannisberger. He said that it was not particularly rare. There was plenty of it to be had. To convine thim that he was wrong I made this offer to him. If you can get together a case of Johannisberger Cabinet, '88, in Europe or America. I will pay for it and you can have it. He laughed at me for making such an offer. But he searched Europe and the laifed States without coming anywhere near to the hope, even, of fulfilling my conditions. In 1853 I was at the World's Fair in Chicago. Mr. Oelrichs was in California and had just telegraphed me that he would need me in Chicago. While I was going through the wine cellars of the Hotel lichelieu I saw a case of wine that was anywhere near to the hope, even, of suffilling my conditions. In 1853 I was at the World's Fair in Chicago. While I was going through the wine cellars of the Hotel lichelieu I saw a case of wine that was anywhere near to the hope, even, of suffilling my conditions in 1853 I was at the World's Fair in Chicago. Twenty-five dollars a hottle. Oetrichs was coming to fown in a day or two. I did not want the wine, but there was the chance that he might stumble aeross it. In that case it would be cheaper for me to buy one lottle and b He agreed with me that it would

call it off. I

the Johnnisherger 62 is not as good as it has been. It is atil a superb wine, a wonderful wine, but it has been in better condition than it is in now. Where the '62 and '95 vintages have sold, as I remember it, for \$12 a bottle, they now are listed on the Manhattan Club list rather lower. I have some Rauenthaler 58 and '61 that is in excellent condition.

The highest pricest Rhine wine on the Manhattan Club list is Rauenthaler Berg, Berren-Auslese, 1988, at \$15. The restaurant referred to before offers '62 Steinberger Cabinet at \$15. In contrast with which the price on the Manhattan Club list, \$6, is a graphic illustration of the arbitrary way in which prices are set on old wines. This restaurant has six wines sarving in price from \$12 to \$10 and in date from .58 to '98.

Justice Trunt's ceitar is well stocked with Bordenix. Amongsthe wines on his list are

Justice Trana's ceilar is well stocked with Bordeaux. Among the wines on his list are 52: Chateau Lafite, 70 Chateau Cos al Estournel, 74, 76, 77 and 78 Mauton Rothschild, 77 and 78 Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafour and 77 and 78 Chateau Haut Erion, 75 Grenaud La Rose Baron Sargat, 75 Pichet Longueville and 58, 32 and 74 Chateau Yauem. All of these were bottled at the chateau.

get. 75 thebot longueville and '58 for and 74 Chateau Vanem. All of these were bottled at the chateau.

Out of these the highest priced claret. 'said Justice Truax in discussing the list,' is the Chateau Hant Brion, bottled at the chateau. It is smoted in Bordeaus to day, I believe, at 125 francs and is on the list of one of the tag hotels here at \$15 a bottle. The Manhattan Chib had twenty five cases of it a few years are. It was marked on the list at \$5.75. I went abroad in 1880. During a visit at Paris I breaklasted with some friends at the Lion (10). I noticed the best claret on the list there was the Chateau Marganux 75. I called the propriete, whom I knew and who was superintending the breaklast.

Why don't you have some Haut Brion '11 is too expensive,' he said, 'we cannot sell it here.

"It is too expensive,' he said, 'we cannot sell it here.

"It my club in New York, I said to him, we have twenty-live cases of it which we can have for \$1.00 a bottle."

"He seemed greatly astonished, and said at once that he would gladly ray twice as much for it in New York, It was then quoted at 50.

we have twenty-twee cases of it which we can be a wear to still the case of it which we can be a winder of the still the case of the still the

as the wine flows out. A glassful is lost that way, but you would lose that anyway—and you get the wine at its best. Anoid wine will not stand being decanted. It is too much of a risk

get the wine at its best. An old wine will not stand being decanted. It is too much of a risk to take.

Justice Troax believes that his champane glasses are the only ones fit to drick champagne from. He had them made by a New York manufacturer, patterned after a glass from the champagne country. The glass is altogether about eight inches high. It rests on a base as big as a sliver doing from which rises a thin stem an inch or more a length; from this rises the glass. At the bottom it is no larger than the tip of a woman's little finger. It wilens us it rises, curving very gradually outward like a very long filly blossom, it is allout as large across the too as the base on which it rests. Justice Truax has a lot of the old fashioned brond shallow glasses of elaborately cut glass in his dining room. These, he save, he keeps for show. He was asked why the tall glasses were before.

Because, he said, 'there is only a little surface from which the champagne can give up its life to the air. In these glasses it is made to retain its volatile qualifies longer. Then, through the long glass one can watch the sparkle of the vine much more satisfactorily, finally, when you drink from t'—the Justice illustrated by placing the glass at his line and showing that the whole opening was directly beneath his nostrile—'you get the full value of the wine, not only its taste, but the boundet also—you get it all.'

THE OLD SOLDIER'S STORY.

"I do not get a pension," said the veteran who had trotted his first heat at Buil Run, breaking into a wild gallor before he passed under the wire at Washington, and finalis stopped to retire from the turf at Arnomartox. "nor do I want one, though I suppose if I were not in comfortable circumstances i might try for it; and still I had about as much of the scrap as anybody I know of, for I began early and quit late. Luck is with some people, though, for I came out without a scratch, and I didn't lose a day on account of sickness. But I am flying the track. I think you said you wanted that story about the man who killed himself trying to kill me. 'It was in one of those innumerable small

fights that were happening in Virginia all the year round, and was so little that it did not even get a name. I was in an infantry regiment, and a detachment of 150 of us had been sent to the front of the skirmish line to feel around and see what we might find that we did not want to find, namely, some part of the enemy's advance. In a clump of trees we found it in the shape of a hundred or so cavalrymen, wearing the gray uniform we had seen a good deal of in that neighborhood. It menut business, of course, and in a very few minutes there was a mixing of contending orces which was, to say the least of it, ex tremely democratic. The troop of cavalry was composed of hot-bended young Southerners who had no idea of anything but rushing ight into the midst of us, yelling and swinging their sabres around their heads as if they were reliag in a tournament at one of their county fairs. They seemed to be utterly regardless of our feelings, too, and before we could say sent they had shalled the scales off of half a dozen of our bys and were cutting up the rest of us like a lot of young butchers out for a pienic. At the same time we were not entirely idle or neglectful of such opportunities as might be presented, and I may say that the general result of the meeting, to the eve of the casual observer, was real 'ho's staff, if I may use a bit of modern language.

Thad had very little experience in military affairs of any kind, and up to that time Bull lum had been the only real batte in which I had taken an active part, the activity on that occasion not having been of the kind, you may remember, which gives a soldier a wide experience in fighting, not with standing there was enough experience in conducting a retrent to their sabres around their heads as if they were

cortenees in fighting, not withstanding there was cortenees in fighting, not withstanding there was cough experience in conducting a retrent to last a lifetime. Goe, how we did run that day it makes me warm to think about it even now," and the veteran smiled at the thought and buffed mildly in reminiscence of his run. As I was saying, being inexperienced in fighting. I didn't know just what to do, as is the way with most new soldiers, so I kind of sincked down my head and went into it on the blind luck style, trusting in Providence and keeping my powder dry. In such a scramble nobody ever knows what is going on or how best to do the things he has to do. It is stap, hang, shoul, shout, shout, shout, about, a rush and roar, keering my powder dry. In such a scramble nobody ever knows what is going on or how best to do the things he has to do. It is stap, bang, shoul, shoot, shish, tab-a rush and roar, a throatful of nasty sulphur smoke, rossibly a bee sting in body or limb, a fall in the leaves or dust or mud, a sense of something one scarcely knows what, and the end has come either to the fighter. I had reached the shap and the bang period and was feeling pretty good, seeing that I had knocked a man or two over and hadn't been knocked over myself, and was getting into the spirit of it in the fettle when I found myself hand to hand, or musket to sabre, with a voung Lieutenant about my own age and build. He came straight at me, cutting with intent to kill and I tried to shoot him off of his horse, for I had somehow got a load in my musket and was ready for that kind of business, but he was so close that shooting was out of the question, and I sould only use my gun as a guard to keep off the flere on shaught of his shashes. I made several efforts to swing around se bould shoot, but he saw what I was after and kent is shoot, but he saw what I was after and ke thry training, in aword exercise at least, for his knocked my gun around prefty much as he plensed. Indeed, he had such success that he was wearing me out fast, and I felt that if something didn't harber for my side very soon there would be one more blue-coat grave to die on the morrow. He saw his advantage, too, and with a veil he came at me again, swinging that bits sabre of his so high and strong that it seemed to me to be the sword of Michael or of some other of those beture resolle I remembered to have seen in my books, and I made up my mind to give him one more poke with my bayonet for luck and let him have my scale if he wanted it. But he would not give me a chance to do even this much. He banked that confounded sword around my head until could only hold my gun up and try to save my face so that my freads would have something to identify me by after the battle was over. He rained his blows so thick that I weakened fast, and just as I began to sink from exhaustion he reached around with a terrific blow to settle me once for all. I had sink down half to my kness with the musket fallen forward, and as he let the sword fall it struck the hainmer of the gun instead of the barrel and with a cencussion that threw if clear out of my hands and sent the entire charge square into the face of my foe. Even under the exciting circumstances, I realized that something out of the ordinary had happened, though I could not rell what it was, and I cast my eyes up as I stumbled forward. The face of the Lieutevant was not there. I that been blown off by the discharge of the gun, so close in the fight we were, and we went down, together, both covered with blood his blood. But only one of us got up again."

SAFED BY A WATERSPOUT. tary training, in sword exercise at least, for he knocked my gun around pretty much as he pleased. Indeed, he had such success that he was wearing me out fast, and I felt that if

bought It Fun to Chuck Coal at Him-

RAILROAD MAN'S MEETING WITH THE ORIGINAL FISHERMAN.

Then the Original Fisherman Had Fun Shooting at the Brakeman-A Story with a Moral Suggested by a Lad's Warfare. It was middley and the two milroud man at on the dirt bank near a trestle overlooking a Jersey City street. The street was ypical of the outlying swamp district of Jersey City, bounded by pools of dark water and lifed with rubbish and small boys, who hoped and squabbled like so many sparrows resently one of the unchins left the crowd eked up a basket which he had left by th ondside, and walked up the road towned the callroad bridge. As the boy passed below the counger of the two men on the dirt bank tropped a clinker with such accuracy that it truck on the paper covering the boy's basket

and burst through it. The boy looked up and saw the men laughing Ah, a wan!" he said resentfully. "Wat yer loin', ver big stiff! Shut up, you mud-shrimp, or I'll land the ext one on your head," retorted the offender, In a moment the boy looked longingly back

"de gang," as if meditating a call upon them r aid in retaliatory measures; but he gave this p'an up, and picking up his basket trudged on sniffingly, threatening to "get hunk" with "timess he ain't hurt any," said that young

man to his companion on the bank. "Pretty good shot I made, wasn't it?

Pretty fresh trick," said the older man-"Oh, you make me tired!" exclaimed the ther. "You ought to start a nursery, "What's the diff oh! ow!

The interruption was caused by the arrival of a somewhat decrepit, but large and heavy potato, which enight the speaker well behind the car with great force. Before he recovered nimself the small boy, who had erept up the opposite bank for the assault and taken his e in the rear, was down in the street again, uning for dear life.

'No use trying to eatch him now," advised "If I ever do get him I'll murder him,"

growled the other, rubbing a large lump where the missile had landed. "Not if I'm around to prevent. What's the use of kicking? You only got what you de-served, and you got it where I once got it, right in the neck. That cared me of throwing things

What was yours, a rock ? " "No. When I said I got it in the neck, I didn't can literally, or I wouldn't be here now,

Sn-n-a-y ! How'd you like dat, ver big tiff?" came a voice from afar, where the small oy, beyond peril's limit, capered gleesomely in the road.

"Go on and spiel your piece," said the ounger of the two railroad men, ruefully rubing the lump again. "I'm in good shape for the text, now

This thing happened some years back when I was braiding on the D. I. & W. " tegan the other. "I was on 37, a combination coal and reight train, and on our lown trip we used to get into Binghamton along toward the end of the afternoon. A couple of miles outside of the city there's a long bridge where the road crosses the Susequehanna River, and just below the bridge is a spot where the black bass lie, for 've seen more than a few of them pulled on there. Well, one warm summer afternoon I was sitting on the edge of a coal car feeling pretty used mean about everything, for things had

and as he let the sword fall if struck the hammer of the guin instead of the partenal with a crack that I could distinguish in all the row and the rompus, my old musket went of with a concussion that threw if clear out of my hands and sent the entire charge square into the face of my be. Even under the exclining out of the ordinary had happened, though I could not tell what It was, and I cast my eyes un as stumbled forward. The face of the Lieure square into the ordinary had happened, though I could not tell what It was, and I cast my eyes un as stumbled forward. The face of the Lieure square into the discharge of the guin, so close in the fixet we were, and we went down together, both covered with 1500d. But only one of use of use of the guin, so close in the fixet we were with a flag of the signal for the lower of the guin so close in the fixet we were my some of use of the guin so close in the fixet we were and we want down together, both covered with 1500d. But only one of use of use of the guin, so close in the fixet we were fixed with 1500d. But only one of use of use of the guin so close in the fixed we were fixed with 1500d. But only one of use of use of the guin so close in the fixed we were fixed with those in the fixed was a staining a day off from Island guint for the limit of the part of nature, would have infer the bark high and dry a mile from shore.

The Bandaneira salied from lunione March 15. Sho had loaded there a cargo of nitrate for the Dupont Powder Company of this city. This town is practically the centre of constant earthquakes. An observation station is maintained there from which warnings are sent to master the order of the side of the side of the side of the fixed was should be some of the fixed was the significant of the long of the side of the sid

Blanks, says the gun store man. 'And his revolver's full of Idanks now. And after examining the berrel I can swear that there base's been a butlet fired through it for a period of

several months anyway

That was the end of my case in court. I
left ma horry. The Original Fisherman left
too for he was discharged. The story got all
around among the fellows and I got so must
goving that I quit my job. That swhat cured man, booking at his companion's neek. "If that burny harts you'd better get some arriva on it. You got off dead chean at that titless I did a society the other reflective.

Barn, N. Y., July I. In the little graveyard. near Nisheronk, Pa., is a gravestone, which, mose grown. Then a curious visitor took the trouble to scrape off the moss and rub the stain off sufficiently to be rewarded by the deciphering of the following epitaph

Here he the remains of John Gray's wife, who more reed away her natural life. She morned beself to death for her man, while he was in the service of Uncle Sam. It is recalled by old residents of the Nish-eronk neighborhood that Mrs. Gray was an eccentric woman whose husband went to the war in 1992 as a suffer and never came back, and that she wrote the enitaph herself, and left directions that when she died it be put upon her grayestone. MIRACLES IN AFRICA.

Remarkable Results of an Old Negro's

There are plenty of black persons among the barbarous tribes of Africa who make a living by their wits. Some of these bright fellows are fetich doctors, curing disease by their incantations, selling charms that bring to pass all manner of things desired by their customers, and, for a large consideration, insuring coplous rainfall when the crops are thirsty, or victory in the war to which the young fighters are marching. Great is their renown when the charms are efficacions. But fetich doctors are not a bit embarrassed when the medicine fails o work, for they have plenty of plausible ex-

uses to relieve them from all responsibility. An old native at Karonga, on the northwest past of Lake Nyassa, has enjoyed for some years a great regulation as a miracle worker. He has a great deal of shrewdness and unfountedly much more knowledge than the people around him. Even the white men open their eyes in surprise at the apparent results of his mysterious doings, and his fame has spread throughout the region between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. One of his miracles a while ago was of considerable advantage to the whites, and this is how it happens that Capt. Boileau, who crossed the Nyassa-Tapganvika as a member of the Anglo-German Boundary Commission and is a civil engineer by profession, thought it worth while to tell something about the black wonder worker.

His flist attempt at working a miracle was a great success and made him famous in a day Some six years ago the people far and wide around the north end of Lake Nyassa were afflicted with a plague of locusts which were eating up the crops. Famine stored the country in the face. The old man gave notice one day that the spirits were going to use him to destroy the insect pests and save the crops and after he had retired from public view for a few days he would be able to tell the people what to do to save their growing tood supplies. It was necessary first for him to climb the Viranti Hill and pray there for a long time. So he set out for this eminence, which rises about 3.700 feet above the sea, fifteen miles west of the large lake. He was not seen again for sevthe older man, as the recipient of the testi-monial jumped to his feet. "He's too far lage he produced a large amount of powder which he distributed among the natives, telling them to mix it with water and sprinkle it over their fields. His instructions were carefully fulfilled, and the next thing that occurred was very gratifying. The locusts began to die by hundreds of thousands. In a few days they all disappeared, and they have not since been seen in that region in sufficient numbers to do any

damage. Capt. Boileau does not suggest, what seems plausible, that the old man may have discovered that his powder would kill the locusts. and, to make a name for himself, astonished the natives by adding a supernatural element which was the fraudulent part of his proceeding. The Captain seems to think that the miracle worker was merely favored by the appearance among the insects of a disease at the very time his jugglery was going on. Whatever it was, the result was all right. The plague was abated and the miracle worker had

the credit of bringing this blessing to pass. The white men at the north end of the lake were the beneficiaries of the second miracle and some of them were considerably impressed by it. One day the steamer Domira ran ashore n a fog, and before she was floated again he rew had about given her up as lost. For five days, with the assistance of hundreds of na ives, they tugged and hauled, but could not budge the vessel an inch. They were at their wits end, and work for the time was suspended while the white men held a council or he shore and tried to form some new plan of rescue. They talked the matter over for an hour or so without reaching any definite idea as to the next proceeding. Just then the old worker of miracles came sauntering down to the beach and said he had something to tell the white man.

He went on that if they would let him try he was sure he could save the steamboat. He delined to tell what he would do, but said he would not harm the vessel in any way, as the whites would see, for they might look on while he was engaged in the work of salvation. The white men laughingly told him to go ahead it he thought he could do any good, and he at once stepped briskly about his business. He had to, if the miracle was to be performed by daylight, for the sun was only an hour high

and there is no twillight in that tropleal region Up to the village he hastened and soon reappeared with a white hen under his arm. At his request a boat took him and his hen out to the stranded vessel, and he clambered up the side to the deck. Then he held the hen aloft. the problem had been solved. They need try no new plan. All they need to do was to give another pull at the vessel next morning and

MUSIC AS A PROFESSION.

sir John Stainer Advises People to Keep

CONDITION OF THE CALLING HERE AND IN ENGLAND.

Out of It-Small Rewards for Most English Musicians-Many Disappointments Here Also The Field Overcrowded. Sir John Stainer is shortly to resign his place as professor of music in the University of Oxford, which he has held for more than ten years. His decision has not attracted nearly so much attention as his remarks on the subject of music as a profession in England to-day. Some of his opinions have been sent to this country. The composer's statisirs are discouraging enough. In spite of England's great increase in musical taste, he says, the profession is so over-rowded to-day that support is possible for only a few of its members, while most of them are not competent to succeed. The supply of musicians in England has increased very much more rapidy than the demand for their work, and unjunified persons have taken up the study of music for 'no better Treason than'their liking for the Inrofession. Americans are familiar to some extent with the slight vocal equipment considered necessary for a singer in England. Men and women "kindly oblige" in drawing rooms wien they are all but voiceless. Passengers on the transatiantic steamers have feld a sort of sympathetic embagrassment when men and women got up to sing and were scarcely audible half way across the cabin. yet, according to the English standard, these performers were eingers and felt not the least abashed themselves. One of the most popular English burlesque netresses has so little voice that she would probably be laughed at here if she tried to sing, however she might be ap-

in these words: "A youth who is fond of music perhaps thas omposed one or two drawing room ballads, and his friends of course rapturously applaud them. He is flattered into the belief that he is a born composer, and he resolves to seek fame and fortune by his musical talent. Why, there are hardly half a dozen composers in England who can live by writing musicit Or, a young fellow has a tolerably good voice, and at local concerts generally gets an encore. His good-natured friends assure him on all: hands that his vocal powers are something quite out of the common, and that he really ought to be in the profession. And mind you, it alroung man has a really good voice it will always be a living for him. You may state that unbesitatingly."

plauded; in other respects. The English idea

of what a volce is need not be described here.
It is sufficient to say that it would never be

prepted in the United IStates. Sir John

Stainer gives the best explanation of one cause

of the great superfluity of English musicians

As the singers with really good voices are likely to succeed, it will be seen that it is the English concestion of what a good voice is that has led so great an excess of persons into the profession. Out of 15,000 voices which he tested Sir John said that not more than twenty-flye were really first-rate, although course many more persons went into professional life to struggle along as lest they could. Of all the composers in England to-day Sir John said that not more than six were able to earn anything beyond a modest livelihood. Anybody attempting a professional career should learn to become a teacher as well as a performer, for teaching is the ultimate refuge! of nearly all who become professional musi-cians, whether they depend on their natural gifts as singers or their training as planists and violinists combined with their natural; talent for those instruments. The advice of his eminent musician to his own country people who contemplate music as a profession is to learn, if they must learn something and annot be recaused to keep out of the business, several instruments instead of one, as it is often difficult for a performer on one instrument to find employment, while there night be vacancies for players of another. That counsel is enough in itself to show the level to which the prospects of the English musicians have fallen when an instrumentalist setting out to become a master of one musical instrument is cautioned to learn several that he may not lack employment. His corollary to this advice warns every man and woman not exceptionally gifted never to enter the pro-

fession of music.

The outlook in this country for persons who decide to make music their profession and to rely on it alone to give them support is probably not so discouraging as it is in England. but there is scarcely a musician of standing here who would not repeat Sir IJohn's words that the profession was overcrowded and the recited a few prayers and to-sed the fowl into its excessive members came chiefly from peothe lake, where she was drowned. The pro- ple little justified by their talents in expecting coedings essential to save the vessel had been success in this field. American voices generally completed. Darkness was failing as the old are of much better quality than those heard in the problem had been solved. They need try no new plan. All they need to do was to give another pull at the vessel next morning and

completed. Darkiness was failing as the old man reached the shore. He tool the white men the problem had been solved. They need try have been published and response to the solved of the same and the s